

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE

COLUMBUS IS FITLY HONORED.

Four Hundred Years Ago—Scenes and Incidents on the Squadron of the Great Admiral—The Day Here.

The name of the great navigator is on every lip in every part of the world. People, individually and as nations, are reflecting over the wonderful discovery made four hundred years ago. The first part of the life of this wonderful man is little known. The date of his birth is uncertain, being in 1435 or 1436, in the city of Genoa, of humble parentage, his father being a wool comber.

After the education of the young Columbus he became a sailor at the age of fifteen. Little is known of his first voyages. He writes: "Wherever ship has sailed, there have I journeyed." He was not idle, for he was reading the works of Ptolemy, Marinus, Neacheus and Pliny, the travels of Marco Polo and the like useful books.

A PRACTICAL SEAMAN.

He fitted himself, too, to be a complete, practical seaman and navigator. Columbus was married in Portugal to Felipa Muniz Perestrelo, the daughter of a captain in the service of Prince Henry the Navigator, first governor of Porto Santo, an island off Madeira.

Much talk he had with sea captains, and he was full of study of the papers of the Western seamen. He believed much was undiscovered of the world, and conceived the idea that Asia could be reached by sailing west.

Thus was the beginning of America's discovery. These views he supports with arguments of an exhaustive nature. He expounds them to Paolo Toccanelli, a great cosmographer of Florence. He is heartily encouraged. The air was full of fancies and rumors of unknown lands and countries.

The support and backing of a King or State was needed, and the Senate of Genoa refused him offer of sailing westward, made them first.

Columbus turned next to the King of Portugal, John II., who referred his plans to a council of such affairs, and they reported adversely.

The King played him false by sending out secretly a carved or light frigate without his knowledge. Soon it returned, the sailors being afraid. Columbus was enraged and sent letters to Henry VII., of England, telling him his ideas. Many other princes did he turn to, without avail.

Finally, he got to the Spanish Court at Cordova. To Ferdinand and Isabella, he is kindly received, and after delay, he has audience of the King. A junta of astronomers and cosmographers are summoned to confer with Columbus, and he is entertained by the Dominicans. Fathers, during the conference, which results in the endorsing of the ideas, to the despair of Columbus.

WITH THE QUEEN.

Intending to go to France, he meets at the monastery of La Rabida, in Andalusia, the guardian, Juan Perez de Marchena, who had been the Queen's confessor. He writes Her Majesty, and money is sent him to come to Court. More delays and disappointments for the great navigator, and at last the agreement with Their Catholic Majesties was signed.

Men, ships and stores were got ready. The squadron was made up of the Santa Maria, a decked ship, fifty men, which he commanded. And then came two caravels, the Pinta, with thirty men, under Martin Pinzon, and the Nina, with twenty-four men, under Vincente Yanoz, and on Friday, the 31st of August, 1492, they sailed for the Canary Islands. A stop is made at Tenerife to repair the rudder of the Pinta. On the 13th of September they notice the variations of the mariner's compass. Then they see a great mountain (the island of San Sebastian) and great plains of seaweed, and then, writes the Admiral, delightful breezes, the weather of Andalusia.

The men begin to murmur, they are alarmed at the compass and its strange variations. Columbus reassures them, and they see land birds and clouds that look like land, and they feel it is near, which not appearing, they are rebellious. False alarms of "land" are heard. Presently come canes and wood and logs afloat on the sea. They are glad at these signs of land again.

It is 2 o'clock in the morning, Friday, the 12th of October, 1492, when a sailor on the "Nina" called out "Land," an island called by Indians Guanahani, and named by Columbus San Salvador. On the same day Columbus, richly attired, with Spain's royal standard, and the Pinzon brothers and most of the crew, landed. As the Admiral has it, when they had "given thanks to God, kneeling upon the shore, and kissed the ground with tears of joy for the great mercy received," Columbus names the island, taking possession of it for their Catholic Majesties of Castile and Leon.

I have not time for details now, interesting as they are, of this voyage. More islands are discovered—Santa Maria del Concepcion, Exuma, Isabella, Juanna, or Cuba, Bohio, the Cuban Archipelago and Hayti, or San Domingo. Columbus returns to Lisbon, and is received with royal honors by the King of Portugal.

Then Columbus, the Admiral, returns to the court, and enters the city in triumphal state, and seated in the presence of their Majesties, tells his travels, and shows the wonderful spoils of new-found lands, the gold, cotton, birds, animals, plants and beasts, and then the Indians he brought back for Holy Baptism.

A GRANDEE OF SPAIN.

He is made a don, he rode at the King's bridle, and receives the honors and dignities of a grandee of Spain. The then Pope Alexander VI. gives bulls to the crowns of Castile and Leon, confirming the discovered lands. A new expedition is made ready, and a large one, seventeen ships, with 1,500 men, and missionaries, are sent to Christianize the natives, and all under him were ordered to treat them well.

In due time were discovered and named the islands of Maricao Galante and Guadalupe, then Montserrat, Antigua, San Martin, and Santa Cruz; next Porto Rico, first named San Juan. Arriving at Le Navarino, where he had left a fort and colony, Columbus found the fort burned and the colony scattered. He built another fort miles east of Cape Haytien, founding a city called Isabella, after the Queen of Spain.

Now comes a long series of failures, vexations and troubles, the climate was unhealthy and the colonists avaricious and rebellious.

Columbus was finally made ill by these things, and the colony was in a bad way. After much more of these wormtortures of mind and body, Columbus sailed for Seville, arriving there in September, 1504. He died there in May, 1506. His remains and those of his son, Diego, were taken over the ocean to Santo Domingo and buried in the cathedral. They have since been transferred to the cathedral of Havana.

So much for a brief review of the life of this great man.

CELEBRATE THE OCCASION.

It was very right that his fellow-countrymen, the Italian colony of Richmond, should celebrate the occasion of the discovery of America, and celebrate the enthusiasm characteristic of their warm Italian blood.

Promptly at the hour set for the assembling of the procession the marshals were putting them in line on Broad street near the City Hall. A large mounted band of "the finest" Richmond preceded the procession. Then came playing, a brass band, followed by the Italian societies of Richmond and Norfolk. Everywhere were flags—the beautiful flag of Italy, the Star Spangled Banner of the United States, the flag of the State of Virginia, and crowning all, flags on which were pictures of the great Columbus.

The marching of the societies was

excellent, and was remarked upon as of military style. The Blues' band next preceded a number of societies, in which I noticed the Mayor Ellyson, Mr. George E. Bowden, of the Labor News; Signor P. Gonnella, and all the prominent members of the Italian colony, with their mothers, wives, daughters and sweethearts, everybody smiling and delighted with everything.

A pretty part of the parade was a decorated boat on top of a large wagon filled with children in dresses of brilliant hues. Flags and bunting were over all. With great unanimity the Italians closed their places of business. It was a holiday, "La Festa" in their musical and beautiful speech. Every house where they lived or worked was elaborately bedecked with flags and bunting, flowers, and the picture of Columbus was hung conspicuously everywhere. Garlanded with flowers, the features of the dead and gone Admiral seemed to smile a blessing on his loving countrymen, who testify to their pride in, and admiration for, his great deeds.

Mayor Ellyson reviewed the parade as they passed before him, and then went with the societies to the Capitol Square, where they were grouped on the western steps and photographed. It was a beautiful sight. The walls of the old Capitol in the background, the variegated colored flags and standards, the flashing regalia of the marshals, made the steps seem like a huge parterre of beautiful flowers.

THE PARADE.

The route taken by the procession was that published in this paper a few days since, embracing the principal streets, which were crowded with people.

The chief marshals were Signor V. Donati, and he was ably assisted by Signor R. Orsi. The president of the associated societies for the occasion of the celebration are Signor P. Gonnella, president; Signor P. Baccigalupo, treasurer; and Signor John Rocchiccioli, secretary.

All residences and places of business of Italian citizens were illuminated at nightfall.

At 8 o'clock in the evening there was a fine display of fireworks, which amused a crowd that filled Broad street from Ninth to Tenth. All hands the adjourned to Sanger Hall, where a banquet awaited the societies and guests.

The first page of the menu card was as follows:

Grand Banquette Coloniale
Sotto Gli Auspici Della
Societa Di B. E. F. Italiana
Per l'Estensione Della Scoperta
Quarto Centenario della Scoperta
d'America.

1492. 1892.
Hon. J. T. Ellyson, Honorary President.
P. Gonnella, President.
G. Rocchiccioli, Segretario.
P. Baccigalupo, Tesoriere.
Here is the menu:

Oysters Raw. Oysters Fried. Oysters Escalloped.
Entrees.
Sherry. Chicken Patties. Chianti.
Roasts.
Roast Tenderloin, garnished with Spaghetti.
Mallard Ducks, with Olives.
Champagne.
Salads.
Chicken Salad.
Potato Salad.
Tomatoes.
Pickles, Sauce.
Confections.

Dessert.
Coffee.
C. L. Siegel, Caterer.

Covers were laid for one hundred persons. The dining-room was elaborately decorated by Mittelforfer. There were many pictures of Columbus and a bust of George Washington on the stage was very tastefully embellished. An orchestra was present under the leadership of Mr. George Voelker, and played most acceptably during the banquet. Patriotic airs like "The Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," "Garry Me Back to Old Virginia," "America," "Starbald's Hymn," and the "Royal March of Italy" aroused great enthusiasm, and the air was split with the "Vivas," "Bravos" and "Bravissimas" of the auditors.

Among the invited guests were the Mayor, J. Taylor Ellyson, Judge Samuel B. Witt, Police Captain Angelo, Police Sergeant Howard, Mr. George E. Bowden, French Consul A. Le Masurier, Police Justice John J. Crutchfield, J. C. Dickerson, President Board of Aldermen, and many others.

Among the ladies in attendance were Mrs. and Miss Canepa, Miss Orsi, Miss Dante, Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Massei. Letters of regret at inability to attend were read from Governor McKinney, Bishop Van de Vyver, and a telegram of same nature from the president of the City Council, Mr. Rolfe E. Glover.

AT THE TABLES.

"Squire Donati, who presided over the tables, which were set in the form of a cross, introduced the speakers, all of whom made brief and pleasant talks bearing more especially on the great occasion of which this was the anniversary.

The gentlemen making remarks were Mayor Ellyson, in response to the toast to the city of Richmond; Mr. J. C. Dickerson, president Board of Aldermen, and Judge S. B. Witt, in response to the toast to Virginia.

Judge Witt toasted "The Ladies," and Mayor Ellyson replied very gracefully, and when Police Justice Crutchfield made a speech and sat down there were addresses made in the beautiful language of Italy by Signor Louis Mangioletto, president of the Italian Beneficial Society, of Norfolk, and Signor Summa, of Richmond, president of the Italian Society of Prince of Naples, M. Le Masurier, the French consul, who is equally at home in French, Italian, German and English, said a few words. Mr. James L. Botto made an entertaining address, and presented the Mayor with a beautiful basket of flowers from the Thurman Democratic Club. The evening was one of delight and pleasure to all, Italians and Americans—and the Italian colony is to be congratulated on the entire success of the celebration.

Policeman Thomas, of the Third station, had a narrow escape yesterday at the corner of Seventh and Broad streets, when the parade of the Italians passed. He attempted to turn his horse too short, when the animal fell on the officer's leg, but without hurting him.

Soon afterwards Policeman E. R. Robinson, of the First station, met with a similar accident. When the horse fell he got his foot out of the stirrups. The horse attempted to rise, but could not do so. The officer was about to dismount when the animal suddenly arose, but the officer had hold of the reins, thereby preventing any further accident.

FOR THROAT AND LUNG complaints, the best remedy is

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

In colds, bronchitis, la grippe, and croup, it is

Prompt to Act

sure to cure.

FOR DYSENTERIA, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, take

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

It is a sure and reliable remedy for all these ailments.

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DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

Not Only a Moral, But a Physical Existence in Our Bodies.



The morally good or bad within us has been ably set forth in the story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, but did it ever occur to you that there was a physical application of this remarkable story, more real and terrible than the contrasts of moral attributes?

The moral perfection of Dr. Jekyll is represented in our physical systems by sound, strong and vigorous health—the skulking, murderous immortality of Mr. Hyde has its prototype in the weakness, disease of our vital organs, which exist within us, and which, at any moment, may overcome our strong health, and hold us in its deadly grasp.

How many diseases there are which grapple us before we are aware of our peril! We often neglect a little weakness or exhaustion, nervousness, tired brain, sleepless nights, from which we wake tired and unrefreshed, weary, languid feeling, headache, confusion of mind, dullness, loss of memory, cold feet and limbs, numbness, trembling, prickling sensation, extreme weariness of limbs—mean Paralysis. Poor blood, low vitality, pale complexion and great weakness—mean consumption. We often disregard the weakness of stomach, debility, malaria, the disorder of stomach, liver or kidneys until fatal disease fastens upon us.

You neglect these symptoms at your peril, for they may run into incurable disease. You should use immediately that wonderful remedy, Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Tonic, the pure vegetable, medicinal remedy, which restores vigor to the tired brain, strength to the weak and exhausted body, and vitality and health to the exhausted body and thus prevent fatal results. Druggists, \$1.00.

"I had poor health for several years. Have been under the treatment of many doctors, but they did me no good. The more medicine I took the weaker I grew; was no medicine I could not eat or sleep, and had at last a cough that racked me to pieces. I had pains in my chest which breathing very difficult. As my father, brother and sister had died with consumption, I thought my time had come. With much pleasure and gratitude I can now say that I have been entirely cured of my troubles by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Tonic. My appetite is excellent, food digests easily, sleep is refreshing, and altogether I feel restored to health once more. I most earnestly recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Tonic to all who are afflicted with obstinate chronic, nervous or painful diseases. I have recommended it to many sufferers and am pleased to say that it has given general satisfaction."

"Mrs. ADDIE I. CRAGG,
"101 north Portland avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y."
Dr. Greene, the most successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases. 35 west Fourteenth street, New York, can be consulted free, personally or by letter. Call or write him about your case, or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free.

The shortest and quickest route to the Exposition is via Main-street electric cars to the Main-street car sheds, corner Main and Vine streets. From here it is only a short distance to the front entrance of the Exposition.

By Augustine Royall & Co.

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AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By J. B. Egan & Co.,
John T. Goddard,
and
Cabell & Wilson,
Real Estate Auctioneers.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
A VERY VALUABLE BROAD-STREET LOT WITH IMPROVEMENTS

THEREON, No. 217 WEST BROAD STREET (SOUTH SIDE), NEAR

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Sands, Cabell & McGuire, Trustees,
against
Chalkley et al.,
(In the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond.)

In pursuance of the decrees of February 11, 1892, and October 7, 1892, in the above-named cause, the undersigned, special commissioners, will sell, by public auction, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, October 14, 1892,

at 5 o'clock P. M., the VERY ATTRACTIVE AND VALUABLE LOT WITH THE BRICK DWELLING THEREON, No. 217, on the south side of Broad street between Jefferson and Madison streets, fronting about 19 feet and running back between parallel lines 127 feet to the public alley 18 feet wide.

TERMS: One-fourth cash; the balance in equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser to give negotiable notes for the deferred payments, with interest added from day of sale, and the title to be retained until the whole purchase-money is paid and a conveyance ordered by the Court.

WILLIAM J. LEAKE,
A. H. HOLLADAY,
P. H. C. CABELL,
Special Commissioners.

Sands, Cabell & McGuire, Trustees, Plaintiffs, against Chalkley and Others, Defendants, in the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond.

I, Charles W. Goddard, clerk of said court, do certify that the bond required of William J. Leake, Addison L. Holladay and P. H. C. Cabell, three of the special commissioners by the decree in said cause of February 11, 1892, has been duly given.

Given under my hand this 24th day of March, 1892. CHARLES W. GODDARD,
Clerk.

By Apperson & Pollard,
Real Estate Auctioneers,
No. 8 North Eleventh street.

COURT SALE BY AUCTION

OF
A VERY VALUABLE LOT, SITUATED

ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF CARY

BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH

STREETS, WITH A FRAME

HOUSE THEREON, JUST EAST OF THE

OLD STONE HOUSE ON SAID

BLOCK;

ALSO A DESIRABLE FACTORY SITE,

SITUATED ON THE EAST LINE

OF ELEVENTH BETWEEN CANAL AND

BYRD STREETS, WITH AN OLD

BRICK KITCHEN THEREON.

Cowardin's Ex'ors,
against
Cowardin and als.,
(In the Circuit Court of Henrico County, Va.)

In obedience to the decree in the above-mentioned cause, the undersigned, special commissioners, will sell by auction, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, October 14, 1892,

at 4:30 o'clock P. M., the above-mentioned VALUABLE CARY-STREET LOT, with a frame of 24 feet on Cary by a lot has of 40 feet to the Richmond and Alleghany division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. This lot is especially desirable for this reason.

At 5 o'clock P. M., LOT 30x50, on the east line of Eleventh between Canal and Byrd streets. This lot is especially desirable for parties who desire to secure a small manufacturing site.

TERMS: One-fourth cash; balance at twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest added, and title retained.

C. R. SANDS,
WILLIAM J. LEAKE,
B. T. CRUMP,
Special Commissioners.

Apperson & Pollard, Auctioneers.

Cowardin, ex'ors, against Cowardin and als., in the Circuit Court of the County of Henrico.

I certify that the bond required of special commissioners C. R. Sands, W. H. C. Crump and B. T. Crump by decree entered in said suit on the 11th day of November, 1890, has been duly given.

Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1892. W. S. LEAKE, Clerk.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Commencing SUNDAY, OCT. 5, 1892, at 2 A. M., trains on this road will run as follows:

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

No. Leave Richmond. Arrive Petersburg.

33- 6:00 A. M. 9:35 A. M. Norfolk Special

32- 6:15 A. M. 10:00 A. M. Norfolk

31- 6:30 A. M. 10:15 A. M. Accommodation

30- 6:45 A. M. 10:30 A. M. Accommodation

29- 7:00 A. M. 10:45 A. M. Norfolk

28- 7:15 A. M. 11:00 A. M. Accommodation

27- 7:30 A. M. 11:15 A. M. Norfolk

26- 7:45 A. M. 11:30 A. M. Accommodation

25- 8:00 A. M. 11:45 A. M. Norfolk

24- 8:15 A. M. 12:00 P. M. Accommodation

23- 8:30 A. M. 12:15 P. M. Norfolk

22- 8:45 A. M. 12:30 P. M. Accommodation